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Justice

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
(ILGWU)

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Justice (Vol. 38, Iss. 2)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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Comments

Justice was the official publication of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union ILGWU from 1919 to 1995. Editions of *Justice* were published in English, Italian, Spanish, and Yiddish. When compared side by side, the content of some of these different editions of *Justice* shows significant differences. This is the English-language edition of *Justice*.

Win First Puerto Rican Pact, Higher Minimum Blousemaker Renewal Nets Raises for 18,000

—Page 2

—Page 3

What Labor Wants ...

**A File for a
Better America**

A JUSTICE FEATURE

Pages 6-7



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MADE IN
JAPAN

Business Horizons

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Japan's Garment Worker Problem

By GORDON WALKER, *For East News Chief, The Christian Science Monitor*

TOKYO

Fumiko Tamashita, age 17 and just out of high school, is a worker in what is known as Japan's garment industry.

Like hundreds of other young girls in the smoky outskirts of Osaka, she races through a breakfast of cold rice and then takes a crowded train to her "factory." It really isn't a factory! It is a poorly heated and poorly lighted shed in which 28 girls gather each day to sew, cut, and pattern cotton blouses.

One might also say that there really isn't any garment industry, either. It is really only an adjunct to the textile producing industry—a sort of cottage industry to which contracts are let out by the big spinning mills.

Unlike employees of the big textile mills with their labor standards laws, their company mess halls, and dormitories, the garment workers of Japan are in a different class. There are no such things as labor standards, no unions, no wage levels except very low ones, and no such thing as fringe benefits.

Fumiko gets an average wage—\$9.25 a month for working six days a week at an average of 10 hours a day. She is a sewer in the establishment of a small enterpriser who manufactures cotton blouses on contract for one of the Big Ten textile manufacturers. When the blouses are finished, they are delivered to the textile firm which in turn processes

them, packages them, and exports them.

Even with a liberal markup for local profit, the American importer gets the blouses at a ridiculously low cost, based upon the fact that Fumiko and others like her work for what amounts to slave-labor wages.

Women who work in the big textile mills make an average monthly wage of 34 dollars for an eight-hour day. But in the subcontracted garment shops, a girl may make as low as 7 dollars a month, and a maximum of 20 dollars. With thousands of young girls pouring out of the schools of Japan each year, the cottage-industry employer has little difficulty finding girls who are willing to lash themselves to his machines.

The problem which this poses, meanwhile, is only too obvious. American garment industry representatives are now protesting vigorously over what they consider to be Japanese "dumping." And they have a case. They are justifiably concerned over the fact that there are American importers who are willing and eager to accept Japanese blouses, manufactured under repressive labor conditions, and who in some cases put on American labels as a means of disguise for otherwise discriminating buyers.

The fact that the Japanese have voluntarily cut down on textile exports to the United States in recent weeks is not enough. And the claim, made here, that Japan is not dumping but merely engaging in free trade

based upon an advantageous wage structure, is also unlikely to make for better international understanding.

What appears to be happening is that by pushing its garment exports to the United States, Japan is building up protectionist sentiments not only among American textile organizations, but over a much larger cross section of American industry.

It is too much to expect that the benevolence of Japanese garment manufacturers will result in Fumiko and her fellow workers receiving a substantial raise. That will come only through pressure from trade unions which so far have not penetrated into the dimly back streets of Osaka's industrial metropolis.

It is possible for the Japanese Government to move in, as it has in other industries, and impose a series of controls. Government interference is not something which private manufacturers normally welcome. And yet in Japan today there appears to be little alternative. A refusal on the part of the Japanese to recognize the damage they are doing to their own export program in the matter of large-scale garment sales abroad may result in injury to a wide range of other sales ranging from toys to cargo freighters.

JUSTICE is pleased to reprint, with permission, Mr. Walker's excellent, first-hand account of a day in the life of a Japanese garment worker, which appeared in *The Christian Science Monitor* on Dec. 20, 1955.

Win First LG Contract in Puerto Rico; Island Bra Minimum Raised 15 Cents

SAN JUAN.—The first collective agreement in the Puerto Rican garment industry and a 15-cent-an-hour increase in the minimum wage rate for the island's brassiere industry were won on Jan. 16. These two major victories for the island's garment workers were achieved through the efforts of the ILGWU, represented in the conferences and negotiations in Puerto Rico by Pres. David Dubinsky.

The decision to recommend the 15-cent increase in the brassiere industry minimum was announced by Pres. Leo C. Brown, chairman of Special Industry Committee No. 19A. The tripartite committee held its hearings one week earlier. It also recommended that the increase be effective starting May 1, 1954.

According to Rev. Brown, the recom-

mendation to the U. S. Secretary of Labor of a 15-cent increase above the present 55-cent minimum was unanimous. In effect, said Rev. Brown, this raises the statutory minimum for this island industry to 70 cents.

Pres. Dubinsky declared that to-

gether with the other two labor members of the committee—John Chupka of the Textile Workers Union and Hipolito Marciano, head of the Puerto Rican Federation of Labor—he had reluctantly voted for the increase which they considered still to be inadequate.

The ILGWU president also reported that the four-year collective agreement was reached by the ILGWU with a substantial group of employers, employing 75 per cent of the 4,000 workers in the island's brassiere industry.

He emphasized that the agreement provides an increase of 5 cents over the existing 55-cent minimum as of Feb. 1, 1954. It also stipulates that when the legal minimum goes to 70 cents an hour, the contractual minimum is to remain 5 cents above, rising to 75 cents.

Other provisions of the contract include one week of paid vacation, three paid holidays, employer contribution to a \$500 death benefit fund, settlement of price rates by among the government officials he had met.

The visiting dressmakers appeared on television several times, describing their work and union experience on the mainland and pointing up the advantages of unionism. In their final TV appearance, the group got into the swing of the Caribbean folk music tradition of singing work songs.

The "good-will" delegation, made up almost entirely of Spanish-speaking garment workers who left the island for New York in recent years, made the trip at their own expense.

plan by labor and government spokesmen, including Secretary of Labor Fernando Sierra Berdecia, Mayor Prins Rincon de Cardenas of San Juan presented Zimmerman with a golden key to the capital city and issued a special proclamation of welcome to the delegation.

During their visit, the dressmakers held talks with Berdecia and members of his staff, Theodore Moscoso, director of the island's Economic Development Administration; David Sternbach, AFL-CIO representative; and Ernesto Ramos Antonini, speaker of the House of Representatives.

At a reception, Zimmerman voiced confidence that "through the establishment of a sound minimum wage and union organizing drive, Puerto Rican workers will achieve a higher standard of living, which will benefit the entire economy of the island." He cited the sympathetic attitude toward trade unionism

negotiations with shop committees and other union shop conditions. In addition, the agreement is to be reopened two years later for negotiation of a health and welfare fund. If no agreement is reached, the issue is to be submitted to an arbitrator.

Pres. Dubinsky explained that while the labor members were not fully satisfied with the amount of the increase, they finally agreed to it, reluctantly, only because of the additional 5 cents provided by the collective agreement.

"The new minimum wage and the advances won under this first collective agreement," Dubinsky declared, "will stabilize the industry in Puerto Rico and will help materially a better standard of living of the island's garment workers. It will also serve, to a degree, to eliminate

the unfair competitive advantage enjoyed by Puerto Rican employers."

Negotiations for the present-making contract were begun several weeks ago on the mainland where three drafts are being, and this month swung to the island. Pres. Dubinsky's aide was Dr. Lazare Teper and Gus Tyler of the General Office, Robert Gladnick, ILGWU representative in Puerto Rico, and a staunch committee of brassiere workers.

Pres. Dubinsky first served on a wage and hour committee for Puerto Rico in 1948. At that time, he reported finding prevailing wages of 2 and 3 cents an hour in the garment industry.

In 1946, he was again on the island as a member of a special industry committee, which recommended the rate in the brassiere industry minimum to 35 cents.

N.Y. Dress Good-Will Envoys Meet With Puerto Rico Chief

Completing a busy round of activities which included talks with Puerto Rican workers, conferences with leading government and trade union officials and TV appearances, a "good-will" delegation of New York dressmakers, headed by Vice Pres. Charles E. Zimmerman, returned Jan. 1 from a two-day visit to the island. *Business Agent Baby Nehema* was group leader.

High point of the dressmakers' stay was their two-and-a-half-hour conference with Puerto Rican Governor Luis Munoz Marin, who headed the New York umbrella group of trade union questions as well as social and community problems in Puerto Rico and on the mainland.

At the Fortfash, the Governor's official residence, Zimmerman presented him with an oil painting by Marguerita Cardona, a Spanish-speaking member of Local 22. Zimmerman described the painting as "a symbol of the integration of Puerto Rican workers, not only in New York's garment shops, but in the cultural and social life of the union."

All-Out Welcome
On their arrival in Puerto Rico, the ILGWU group was met at the

Negotiating First Puerto Rican Pact



One of the many negotiating sessions at which the island's brassiere workers bargained with their employers. On the left side are the employers (front to back): Leo Gore, representing three Peter Pan shops; Ellis Rosenthal, four Maidenform shops; Bernard Rabkin and J. Goldwater, of the Equisite and Gem shops; Kurt Mollis for the Delight Form shop, and M. Green and Jerry Gluckin, spokesmen for two Gluckin Co. shops. Union representatives on right of the table are headed by ILGWU Pres. Dubinsky (seated, fourth from front) and his aide, Hipolito Marciano, president of the Puerto Rican Federation of Labor. Robert Gladnick, ILGWU representative in Puerto Rico, is at front and Gus Tyler and Lazare Teper of ILGWU General Office are at rear.

WASHINGTON MEMO

by John Herling

Ike's Platitudes Show '56 Campaign Under Way

WASHINGTON.—The President's State of the Union message was delivered to Congress not from a podium, but from a platitude, made up of smooth, well-rounded platitudes. The carefully arranged platitudes spell out clearly that the Presidential campaign of 1956 is under way.

This is not a prediction that Ike is or is not going to run; we merely report that he sends like a candidate, walks like a candidate, and certainly talks like a candidate. When you read the President's message, you are reminded of a popular song. It's easy to hum—and suddenly you remember why: It bears unmistakable resemblance to a tune that was all the rage—say, 20 years ago.

The President's advisers have concocted for popular consumption a political potion made up of ingredients that were considered poison by Republicans not so long ago. Many of them still think so—but they will have to take what he says, if they want him. And they need him more than he needs them. So, as the old saying goes, "If you swallow a pig, don't choke on the tail."

New Deal Tail on Elephant

The tail the President's message waggled was a kind of New Deal-Paul Terrell appendage which was stuck on the elephant's hide by very skillful men with an instinct for a phrase, if not for a principle.

The fact is that the President's message, with all the posture of humane interest, can be considered a realistic response to political pressure which was created by the Democratic victory in the House and Senate in the 1954 elections.

The Eisenhower Administration has decided to look as if it were outbidding the Democrats—and the Democrats will have to stir for battle and apply the test of action to the Administration's words.

But in certain key areas, the Eisenhower platitudes don't provide enough cover to disguise the inadequacy of the Administration's program. In housing, for instance, Eisenhower offers a dreary repetition of requesting 35,000 public housing units, whereas the late Senator Robert A. Taft had advocated 125,000 such units annually, back in 1948.

On Taft-Hartley reform, the President says he will submit his suggestions again. But nowhere does he face up to the fact that perhaps the main objective of these amendments was to restore a balanced labor relations law is repeal of the clause which permits states to enact anti-union "right-to-work" laws.

Incidentally, the President needs only to go along with Secretary of Labor Mitchell's position that Section 148 of Taft-Hartley ought to be scrapped. If he did, he would create such surprise and havoc in the ranks of the Democrats that the resulting embarrassment would give him an electoral bonanza. But, will he?

In the matter of providing aid to the economically depressed areas of the country, the President refers to a variety of relief measures. But the man who took the initiative in this field is Democratic Senator Paul Douglas, chairman of the Senate Labor subcommittee. Last August, he outlined a program of aid. Now, suddenly, the Administration has come up with a domestic Point Four program.

This is the start of one of the most obvious "me-too" campaigns in American history. It will be led by men waving their most "liberal" neckties, with Madison Ave. advertising agencies feverishly experimenting first with this "package" and then with that.

18,000 Win Pay Rises in Blousemaker Renewal



Overwhelming approval greets Manager Charles Kreindler's call for ratification of the new blouse agreement bringing wage hikes to 18,000 workers. Some 6,000 members

joined Manhattan Center to ratify to hear report of negotiations and put stamp of approval on new pact. At left, Vice Pres. Kreindler explains provisions of agreement.

New York Corset, Brassiere Local Asks Pay Adjustments for 7,000

New York Corset and Brassiere Local 22 has invoked the wage provision clause of its collective agreement with the Associated Corset and Brassiere Manufacturers and is seeking an upward wage adjustment for 7,000 members.

In a letter to the association sent Jan. 3, Local Manager Abraham Snyder cited the contract provision which declares that after Jan. 1, 1956, the union may request increases in wages, in employees' contributions to the retirement fund and in the number of paid holidays.

The present industry-wide pact runs to the end of 1957. Negotiated in 1952, it was one of the first to carry out the mandate of that year's ILGWU convention calling for extension of the 35-hour week, with compensatory wage increases, to those sections of the garment industry not yet on the shorter work week.

A conference is being arranged with the employers' group to start negotiations on the union's demands. The contract provides for arbitration if the parties fail to reach agreement.

500 Atlanta Workers Obtain Retirement Fund, Pay Raises

The first retirement fund for Atlanta, Ga., garment workers has been established through renewal of the collective agreement covering 500 ILGWU members in that city, it is announced by Southwest Regional Director E. T. Kehrer. Workers are employed in 10 garment shops and are members of Local 122.

The new contract also provided a 5-cent hourly wage increase immediately and another 5-cent rise in March 1957, and calls for adjustment in wage minimums to take account of the higher federal minimum wage which goes into effect Mar. 1.

The retirement benefit is to be financed by employer contributions equal to 3 per cent of payroll. Negotiations for the new agreement began last October, according to Kehrer. Included in the settlement is a schedule for reducing the work week to 35 hours in the two remaining Atlanta shops not yet on the shorter work week.

A ratification meeting is scheduled for Jan. 17.

"Inauguration of retirement benefits for our Atlanta members has been long overdue," Kehrer declared. "This is an old, established garment center in which our members have rendered many years of

service. They can now look forward to their later years without fear and with a feeling of security, thanks to their union."

Eight thousand blousemakers in New York, plus 10,000 employed in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Upstate New York and Connecticut shops governed by terms of the industry collective agreement, won sizable wage increases and other gains in a three-year pact renewal negotiated by Local 25 with the National Association of Blouse Manufacturers.

S'WEST LEGAL ACTION WINS \$1100 BACK PAY FROM BETTILOU FIRM

Legal action taken by the union last month brought almost \$1,100 in back holiday and vacation pay to 22 former workers of Bettilou, a bankrupt Kansas City firm.

The Kansas City Joint Board distributed checks to the following: ILOGUE: Eva Netherlin, Eva Uelander, Frances Van Zelle, Clemmie Walker, Louise Wemart, Celia Bryson, Mae Hicks, Dollie Gardner, Margaret Harger, Ella Kirby, Eva York, Alberta Akhr, Willie Mae Beattie, Elsie Crawford, Louise Cree, Jeanette Elmore, Gladys Hampton, Effie Jones, Laura Martin, Leola Mattuck, Mae Rudy and Marty Sutton.

Back vacation pay also was recovered for three employees of the Weir-Kelner Manufacturing Co. of Minnifield, Ill. The company failed to give them their benefits because of a layoff at that plant last summer. Staffer Martin Berger finally reached an agreement with the firm.

Vice Pres. Meyer Perlstein, director of the Southwest Region, reports that the Vie-Gene Manufacturing Co. of Kansas City, Mo., has agreed

achieved after three months of negotiations, were ratified unanimously by 4,000 workers who filled Manhattan Center to overflowing on Jan. 12. Enthusiastic approval greeted announcement by Vice Pres. Charles Kreindler, manager of Blousemakers' Local 25, that the following pay rises go into effect Mar. 1:

—A 6 per cent increase for piece workers, to be added to regular earnings;

—A \$2.50 boost for week workers.

All weekly minimums move up \$4.50. New minimum scales are: cutters, \$82; samplemakers, \$68.99; operators, \$46.75; pressers, \$41; finishers, \$38.50. Cleaners and examiners who have been earning \$22 a week will get a \$4.75 rise on Mar. 1 and an additional \$1.75 in March 1957.

Hourly minimums go to \$1.05 this March—end \$1.10 next year.

Pension Fund Boost

To assure pension for all eligible blousemakers willing to retire, the new pact calls for employer contribution of an additional 1 per cent of payroll for a total of 2 per cent, Kreindler reported.

Almost at safeguarding the

to grant a 2 1/2-cent hourly wage boost to its workers. The agreement was made last month with Assistant Manager Sam Schwartz of the Kansas City Joint Board.

work opportunities of blouse-makers, a new department will be set up charged with strict enforcement of procedures for registration and designation of contractors.

Previously, Kreindler pointed out, lengthy delays were frequently involved in tracking down non-designated work through examination of manufacturers' books, etc. Under the new arrangement, spot checks of manufacturers and contractors will be made daily. When a firm is found giving work to non-union or undesignated shops, production will be halted immediately and the offender will be fined for liquidated damages.

The blousemakers' manager announced that "rental" benefits will be increased by \$4 this year, from \$43 to \$47. Several hundred cutters, members of Local 28, also are covered by terms of the renewal. Cutters' Manager Moe Falkman and Secretary Harry Shapiro, supervisor of the miscellaneous department, were active participants in the negotiating sessions.

DUBINSKY VOWS HELP TO LIBERATION FIGHT BEHIND IRON CURTAIN

Pres. David Dubinsky last month joined with leading Americanists in broadcast messages to peoples behind the Iron Curtain, voicing encouragement for their efforts to win liberation from Communist tyranny.

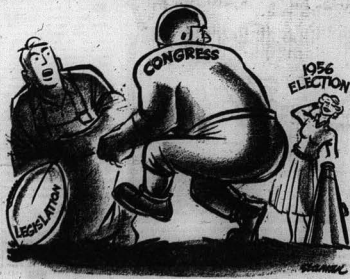
Following is the text of Pres. Dubinsky's message, beamed by Radio Free Europe's 50 transmitters to Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania and Bulgaria:

"We of the ILGWU should like to offer to you, the workers in the captive East European countries, our encouragement in your continuing struggle against the social injustices of your Communist regimes. "The faith in you of our almost a half-million members remains strong that the spirit of free labor will prevail in your hearts, though you yourselves have been persecuted into so-called trade unions under government domination.

"We American trade unionists, now now into one mighty organization, promise you we will work actively towards the day when you can enjoy again the workers' rights to freely organize and bargain, to strike when the need is justified.

"Be assured that when your day of freedom comes, we of the ILGWU will stand ready to aid you in the renaissance of your free trade unions which were the pride of Europe before the war, and which today are your right by all the laws of human dignity and enterprise."

"Keep Your Eye on the Ball"



80 Nations Get Story Of ILG Healthmobiles

News of the ILGWU's plan to build 12 more mobile health centers has been sent to 80 countries by the United States Information Agency. The agency's posts in those nations, located in every continent, will distribute the story to local newspapers, magazines, radio stations and other communication media. In its release the U.S.I.A. described the ILGWU as "a pioneer in providing medical care for American workers."

Impartiality Subpoena Books of Non-Member Firms

An attempt by a New York cloak firm to evade its contractual obligations by setting up a dummy subsidiary, **Pres. Isidore Nagler, general manager of the Impartiality Committee, establishes for the first time that even a firm which is not**

a member of the employers' association may be legally compelled to turn over its books to the impartial chairman, if those records are pertinent in a case involving a member of the association.

The ruling, made on Dec. 28 by Judge Matthew Levy, affirmed the right of Cloak Industry Impartial Chairman Sol Rosenblatt to issue subpoenas for the records of Re-Anne Manufacturing Corp., a subsidiary of Reisman Coat Corp. which belongs to the Infants and Children's Coat Assn. Re-Anne had asked the court to vacate the subpoenas.

Hailing the decision, Nagler declared that "in again affirming the powers of the impartial chairman as defined in the collective agreements, the ruling should effectively discourage evading employers from trying to escape their contractual obligations by setting up dummy firms as a method of channeling their work to non-union contractors."

The case started as a complaint filed by the Cloak Joint Board with "Impartial" Chairman Rosenblatt against Reisman, charging that the firm had failed to make retirement and welfare contributions for work done by Re-Anne Manufacturing Corp. The latter, the union charged, was set up and controlled by Reisman and occupied the same premises.

Records Demanded
After several hearings, Rosenblatt ruled that Re-Anne was a subsidiary of Reisman and directed the latter to turn over Re-Anne's records to retirement fund auditors.

Reisman refused, claiming he had no control over Re-Anne's records and maintaining that the latter was a "separate and distinct" firm. The union answered by filing a non-compliance complaint on the basis of which Rosenblatt reaffirmed his prior decision and fined Reisman for violation of agreement. As the union moved to enforce the latest ruling, Reisman asked for another hearing, promising full cooperation.

Rosenblatt thereupon issued subpoenas to the books in which Re-Anne maintained its accounts, calling for production of all checks sent by Re-Anne to contractors and all of the bank statements for the period of several years.

Re-Anne asked the Supreme Court to vacate these subpoenas, asserting the old claim that it had no connection with Reisman.

Re-Anne Rebuffed
Rejecting the Re-Anne application, Judge Levy declared that "the impartial chairman is empowered

to determine the existence of an alleged subsidiary, auxiliary or affiliate of a member firm. He is given the power to conduct investigations and to examine the books and records of all members of the association."

"By statute, the impartial chairman can compel even one not a party to the agreement to produce books and records if such documents are shown to be pertinent, material or necessary to any matter lawfully under consideration before him and that the subpoenas can reach not only parties to the controversy, not only parties to the collective agreement, but strangers as well."

Abraham Scheininger was counsel to the Cloak Joint Board during the proceedings.

LABOR on the AIR

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Arrange HIP Family Policies For New York Dressmakers

Arrangements have been completed with the Health Insurance Plan of Greater New York (HIP) to provide HIP family policies for New York dressmakers who want them. Joint Board General Manager Julius Hochman announced last week. Members desired HIP family coverage will pay the special group rate, less the amount paid to HIP for them by the union, he stated.

The rates are as follows:

ANNUAL RATE		
Normal Group	Member	
One person	Rate	Pay Only
One person	\$ 52.35	
Two persons	85.44	48.68
Three persons	128.16	91.80
Four or more	156.80	100.44

QUARTERLY RATES

Normal Group	Member	
One person	Rate	Pay Only
One person	\$ 9.09	
Two persons	21.26	12.27
Three persons	22.94	22.94
Four or more	24.20	23.11

Hochman said that full details of how the HIP family policy will work will be made available in the near future.

Of the 45,000 Dress Joint Board members who have already regis-

tered for coverage under the union's new non-employer's family plan, roughly 20,000 have indicated a desire to obtain coverage for their families, at expense. Some of these have already taken out Blue Cross and Blue Shield family policies.

Locals Step Up Contributions At March of Dimes' Last Lap

ILGWU contributions to the March of Dimes have stepped up with the approach of the Jan. 30 closing date, coinciding with an announcement by Dimes' officials that almost \$50 million will be needed in 1956 to care for 68,000 polio patients and to continue vital research.

First Vice Pres. Luigi Antonini, who is directing this year's campaign for the union, issued a final appeal

Senator to the Center



First anniversary celebration of Chicago Health Center was highlighted by visit from U. S. Senator Paul Douglas (second from right). Medical Director Dr. Stanley Teller demonstrates functioning of X-ray machine to Sen. Douglas and Vice Pres. Morris Bialis (right), director of Midwest Region, while Sol Fleck, Bialis' assistant, Harry Messer, chairman of joint board, and chief nurse Wanda Miller look on.

Levine Pens First Pact; 5 Chi Independents Sign

Successfully concluding a brief organizational campaign, Chicago ILGWU organizers have signed Levine Dress Co. to its first union contract, Vice Pres. Morris Bialis, Midwest regional director, reports.

The agreement, effective Jan. 1, calls for 1 per cent of general wage hikes paid variations of two weeks, six paid holidays, employer's contributions to health fund and to health center of 1 per cent of payroll each.

Negotiations were conducted by Local 508 Manager George Paris and Lenora Wolff Manager Sam Glusman.

Independents Sign
Five more independent skirt, blouse and dress shops have signed

ILGWU pacts along the lines previously announced for the independent outfit garment trade. Local 78 and 81 completed the agreements. The new shops are Regan's, Schermer, Garment Co., Washington Dress Co., Mitchell & J. Manufacturing Co., Knight and Co. This makes a total of 12 independent manufacturers signed up with the union.

Goals of Four

Talks with four firms have produced contract improvements for 78 members of Local 512.

A new La Made Novelty Co. pact calls for 8 per cent wage hikes, an additional 1 per cent contribution to health fund, for a total of 1 per cent, and minimum rates higher than the incoming 81 federal base. Retroactive to Nov. 1, 1955, the agreement runs for two years, but wage talks can be reopened after one year.

Paradise gown was won from Jay Key Shoulder Pad Co. and Illinois Shoulder Pad Co. Both firms will give 1 per cent increases and 8 per cent bonus in minimums, lifting the latter over the new federal rate.

Bonnas operators of Victory Knabroddy Co. have won 15 cent-an-hour bonus. The employer will also add 1/4 per cent of payroll to his health center contribution starting Mar. 1.

L. A. Cloakmakers File for Pensions

Members of Los Angeles Cloak Joint Board Locals 55, 58, 84C, 97D and 512 and of Locals 483 and 497, who intend to retire in 1956, must make their applications during January, 1956 in the office of the union, 400 West Ninth St., Los Angeles, announced Manager Louis Messer.

Members who made applications in 1954, but for various reasons were not retired, can also renew their applications during January. The rules of the retirement fund do not permit acceptance of any applications after Jan. 31, 1956.

Additional information about retirement rules may be obtained from Administrator Abe Appel.

also should forward all contributions to the General Office by Jan. 28, and that no funds be turned over to local chapters or withheld for local use.



Finishing touches on recently negotiated pact for Munsingwear in Hominy, Okla., are applied by officers of Local 557. Signing agreement is Local Pres. Lorraine Ramey, Behind her are Polly Sutherland, Ruth Sutton, Martha Head, Southwest Region Staffer Ernie Keams, Pauline Miller, Jessie Carrington.

JUSTICE

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What Labor Wants...

Representatives of more than 15 million organized workers of this nation met last month in an historic session of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations which re-established a unified labor movement. They adopted several score resolutions, highlights of which are presented in this file. Taken together, these resolves comprise a program based on the faith that what is good for the nation is also good for its working men and women.

POLITICAL ACTION

Political activities of organized labor should be expanded to provide a non-partisan program of education designed to protect and secure the legitimate economic and political aspirations of America's working men and women. We reaffirm labor's traditional policy of avoiding entangling alliances with any group and of supporting candidates regardless of party affiliation in order to capture

Build up the political unity, economic power and military strength of our country and its allies to deter and, if need be, defeat aggression; help raise living standards in underdeveloped regions of the world; reject all colonialism—the old declining Western as well as the new rising Soviet colonialism; promote international cooperation to enable all mankind to share the benefits of atomic energy; call for UN-sponsored free elections in all divided areas; support UN agencies.

Support continuation of the Selective Service system as long as this is needed to maintain the strength of our armed forces against the threat of Communist aggression, but oppose adoption of any program of Universal Military Training.

POLICY

ATOMIC ENERGY

Development of peaceful uses of the atom should be promoted as rapidly, fully and equitably as possible to hasten the day when the atom's potential is reflected in improved standards of living for all. The federal government must assure that atomic energy is developed and applied in the interest and must encourage the development of nuclear energy for this new

NATURAL GAS

Oppose any bill designed to exempt the primary production of gas from regulation by the Federal Power Commission. Repeal the Federal Gas Act. Repeal the Federal Gas Act. Repeal the Federal Gas Act.

POWER

Support programs for the expansion of electric power supply at the lowest feasible cost. The federal government should encourage the development of all possible sources of power by both public and private enterprise.

FLOOD INSURANCE

Congress should create a system of federal insurance to protect citizens from the loss of homes, furniture, factories and heavy equipment in floods, hurricanes and other natural disasters.

RESOURCES

WAGE HOUR

The federal legal minimum wage should be extended to millions of low-paid workers who now lack its protection; the minimum rate should be increased as soon as practicable.

TAXES

Tax revisions should be made to strengthen consumer buying power, especially among low and middle income groups, and to eliminate loopholes that grant special privileges to wealthy families and corporations. First priority on tax cuts should be given to reduction in income tax rates in individual cases and exemptions from the per person.

RUNAWAYS

Discourage plant piracy. Remove the federal tax-exempt status that now applies to interest received from municipal bonds, the proceeds of which are used to build plants for runaway

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

The inadequate unemployment compensation system must be modernized. Congress and state legislatures must substantially increase both the amount and duration of unemployment insurance benefits. Harsh disqualification provisions in the state laws should be removed.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Eliminate dollar and duration limits on medical care; overhaul the permanent partial disability rating schedules; make coverage compulsory for all employers regardless of number of employees; maintain free choice of physicians; expand occupational disease coverage.

WELFARE

A File for a Better

Highlights of Resolutions Adopted by the Unity Convention

COLLECTIVE
BARGAINING

Continue to fight for better wages, spurred by the knowledge that the nation's power with its must keep pace with the growing work-week to provide reduce the economic hazards of irregular hours and such pressure and employment and insurance and liberalize provisions.

ORGANIZING

Since the approximately 17 million organized workers represent only one out of every three wage and salary workers, AFL-CIO pledges the fullest and especially among white-collar service and white-collar

TART
HARTLEY

The Tart-Hartley Act has been used to block union organization, to weaken unions, and to interfere with free collective bargaining. AFL-CIO will press for elimination of the evils of this act and passage of a fair national labor law.

ANTI-UNION
LAWS

Repeal all state anti-labor laws, invariably mislabeled as "right-to-work" laws, which make unlawful any and every sort of union security provision, and replace them by legislation fairly protecting the rights of labor.

DISTRESSED
AREAS

Utilize all federal government resources—in cooperation with labor, industry, the states and affected local governments—to alleviate chronic area unemployment. Federal priorities should include technical assistance, contract awarding, public-works grants, loans and tax incentives and training for dis-

HEALTH

A national health insurance program would make complete available to all Americans with contributions geared to income; assure high quality medical services, facilities and personnel in expanding quantity and grants and low-interest loans, of non-profit, direct service, medical care.

YOUTH

Expand programs providing maternal and child health services and special welfare services for children. Problems of juvenile delinquency can be met by expanded programs to spot and deal with maladjusted chil-

SOCIAL
SECURITY

Improve the Social Security Act to raise old-age and survivors' benefit payments to an adequate level of living requirements as a matter of right to the aged, the permanently and severely disabled, and the

HOUSING

Construction of two million new dwelling units a year should be the immediate objective of national policy and should form the basis of government programs. A major portion of the new homes constructed should be marketed at costs within the reach of lower income families. A large-scale housing cooperative movement should be encouraged.

EDUCATION

Federal aid should be allocated to public school construction, salaries, public school teachers' salaries, loans and scholarships for worthy students for all.

INTERNAL
SECURITY

American democracy must be defended from any and all enemies, within or without, without resort to totalitarian techniques and infringement on the vital liberties which are the core of free government. While improvements have been made in procedures of Congressional committees, Congress and the courts remain alert against the abuse of abuses.

CIVIL
RIGHTS

Support the Supreme Court decisions outlawing segregation in public schools, utilize full powers of the federal government to frustrate and punish unlawful attempts to block integration; invalidate as

IMMIGRATION

The McCarran-Walter Act should be revised and liberalized to change the quota system and effect a fair and humanitarian policy attuned to the present requirements of our own nation and of the entire free world. Technical and restrictive provisions should be re-examined. The Refugee Relief Act will be no further authorized by

PUERTO
RICO

Expend every effort to bring to Puerto Rican workers the benefits of militant and democratic trade unionism. Minimum wage law provisions applicable to Puerto Rico should be revised immediately, with the objective of leveling the playing field.

CO-OPS

The cooperative movement increased the purchasing power of wages and salaries and is a powerful force in the battle against monopolistic elements in our economy. AFL-CIO reaffirms its support of cooperative

LABOR

PEOPLE

MISC.

Better America!

Publication of the AFL-CIO New York City December 1955

Ohio-Kentucky Confab Eyes Organizing Goals



Next phase of Ohio-Kentucky organizational campaign is mapped out by Vice Pres. Nicholas Kirman to assembled staff members.

Ohio-Kentucky regional staffers took inventory this month and counted up convincing evidence that the concerted drive to unionize remaining unorganized garment workers in the area was making fast headway.

Vice Pres. Nicholas Kirman, regional director, cited some of the accomplishments chalked up in the six-month period since the last conference:

—Marcell Co. of Ashabula, O., sportswear manufacturer, signed an ILOU contract.

—A nation-wide campaign was under way exposing BVD of Piqua, O., as "Union Buggy No. 1" in an effort to bring the firm to terms with the ILO.

—Notable health and welfare gains have been made.

—Organization of the Merrill Co., after 15 years of resistance, has forwarded remaining hold-outs of the Cleveland area in the region, and new campaigns already have been set in motion.

In the BVD drive, 1,500 pieces of mail have reached stores and buyers; every international union has advised its members of BVD's anti-union status. "It won't be long before the entire labor movement, 16 million strong, is aware of the issues," states Kirman.

Welfare Outlets

Most notable welfare gain was the retirement of some 200 ILOUers in the Cleveland area since 1952. In the last two years about 39 have been retired in Piqua, O., and Richmond, Ind. In Cleveland alone \$192,000 was paid out in health and welfare benefits last year.

Cleveland Joint Board Manager Louis Friend noted that although the cloak and silk dress industrial picture remained bleak, the union was nonetheless able to negotiate a new favorable agreement in these industries.

Losses in coats and silk dresses were offset in some measure by the continuing improvement in knitgoods, reported by Bernadine McGruder, manager of the Cleveland Knitgoods Council. But the really bright spot in the Cleveland picture, it was indicated, is the growth of the sportswear industry, with work steady in most shops.

Kentucky Manager William Kaufberg stated that industrial conditions in Handmacher-Vogel shops in Glasgow, Harrodsburg and Lebanon were satisfactory, enhanced by a number of favorable arbitration decisions.

A review of political activity was presented by Kaufman and Sam Weir, regional publicity director, reflected recent electoral accomplishments. The conference pinpointed the need for continued political action to both states.

Kirman emphasized that the union would press for establishment of minimum rates higher

than the new \$1 federal floor for all forthcoming contract negotiations.

Fall Tarnout

Others reporting at the conference (representation was 100 per cent) were: David Solomon, manager, Cincinnati Joint Board; Budman Agneta Louis Zeman, Meyer Berkman and Al Buckley, and Organizer Julia Gornalik of Cleveland Joint Board; Margaret Walker, chairman, Allen Undergar Joint in Piqua, O.; Goldie Lemon of Lebanon, Ky.; Ruth Walter of Glasgow, and International Organizers Henry Glasgow, Clara Kravitz, Robert Rowe and James Carmody.

Greetings were extended to the conference by Sam Rider, chairman of the Cleveland Joint Board, and John Tolero, vice-chairman of Local 44.

The next Ohio-Kentucky staff conference will be held in Atlantic City in May, when the ILOU holds its 20th convention. Appointed to the regional arrangements and resolutions committee for the convention were Vice Pres. Kirman, Louis Friend, Bernadine McGruder and William Kaufman.

In other reports: Mitchell Lokke of the ILOU Management-Engineering Department reviewed the new \$1 federal minimum wage and urged business agents to make greater use of his office's services in setting prices. Victor Cooper, regional and joint board officer monthly, agent, reported that regional funds had been stabilized. Betty Brown, secretary of the Cleveland Health and Welfare Fund, reported for that office.

Cloak Operators To Elect Feb. 1

New York cloak operators, at a well attended membership meeting of Local 101 on Jan. 3, overwhelmingly approved proposals recommended by the executive board for conducting the forthcoming election of local officers and convention delegates.

Local 101 elections will be held on Wednesday, Feb. 1, from 7 A.M. to 6:30 P.M., at the following polling places:

Manhattan Center, 24th St. near Eighth Ave., Manhattan.

Arlow Temple, 35 Arlon Place, Brooklyn (Williamsburg).

Beverly Oles, Check Joint Board, 1922 Pitkin Ave., Brooklyn.

Manager Kaplan urged every local member to go to the polls and take part in choosing officers for the next three years.

NOMINATIONS

For local officers and convention delegates will be made at the following New York membership meetings:

LOCAL 9

Cloak Finishers

Wednesday, Jan. 18

Right after work at HOTEL DIPLOMAT 108 West 62d St.

LOCAL 20

Waistmen-Garments

Thursday, Feb. 2

6 P.M. at HOTEL DIPLOMAT 108 West 62d St.

LOCAL 22

Dressmakers

Thursday, Jan. 26

Right after work at MANHATTAN CENTER 24th St. & 8th Ave.

LOCAL 23

Skirtmakers

Thursday, Jan. 19

5 P.M. at HOTEL DIPLOMAT 108 West 62d St.

LOCAL 32

Covered & Brander Workers

Tuesday, Feb. 7

Right after work at ROOSEVELT AUDITORIUM 100 East 17th St.

LOCAL 40

Beltmakers

Tuesday, Jan. 17

5 P.M. at HOTEL DIPLOMAT 108 West 62d St.

LOCAL 66

Seam & Embroiders

Monday, Feb. 13

Right after work at MANHATTAN CENTER 24th St. & 8th Ave.

LOCAL 82

Examiners

Thursday, Jan. 19

4:30 P.M. at HOTEL DIPLOMAT 108 West 62d St.

LOCAL 91

Children's Dressmakers

Thursday, Feb. 23

6 P.M. at ROOSEVELT AUDITORIUM 100 East 17th St.

LOCAL 99

Office & Distribution

Thursday, Mar. 1

MANHATTAN CENTER 24th St. & 8th Ave.

LOCAL 105

Seamstress Workers

Tuesday, Feb. 7

4 P.M. at MANHATTAN CENTER 24th St. & 8th Ave.

LOCAL 124

Theatrical Costumers

Wednesday, Feb. 15

4 P.M. at HOTEL DIPLOMAT 108 West 62d St.

LOCAL 155

Knitgoods Workers

Thursday, Jan. 19

4:30 P.M. at BROOKLYN LANE LYCEUM 949 Wiloughby Ave.

For more information see the

MARCH OF DIMES

January 3 to 31

HOW TO BUY

by Sidney Margolin

Big Manufacturer Cuts List Price on Appliances

The action of one of the largest manufacturers of household appliances in reducing list prices to 10 to 30 per cent on many items right after New Year's Day is an admission that the difference between manufacturing cost and retail list prices has long been unnecessarily high. In effect, it recognizes and legalizes the discounts at which many stores have been selling household appliances.

This is the first time a big manufacturer has dared to disturb the long-sacred markups of retailers and wholesale distributors. It is also compelling other manufacturers to do some price-cutting. Traditionally, the retailer gets 35-40 per cent of the list price of appliances, and the wholesale jobber another 15-20 per cent.

Thus, if a vacuum cleaner has a retail list price of \$70, the retailer's and jobber's margins actually take about \$24, while the entire profit margin, even including manufacturer's profit and advertising expense, is only \$32. Appliances are expensive not because they really cost a lot to manufacture, but because they pass through an expensive distribution system to get from factory to consumer.

Sharpest reduction has been on the company's canister vacuum cleaners, which now has a list price of \$49.95 instead of \$69.95. (This cleaner carried an artificially high price tag of \$89.95 only five years ago.) Its toaster has been reduced from a list of \$19.95 to \$17.95; its highly-polished steam iron, from \$17.95 to \$14.95; its electric mixer, from \$43.95 to \$32.95. Other products on which it is reducing list prices include electric skillets, electric blankets, coffee makers, fan heaters and other electric housewares.

The price cuts come right in the nick of time, because the recent trend has been to raise tags on smaller appliances. Such electric housewares have gone up approximately 10 per cent in the past six months, and several well-known manufacturers were reported preparing to announce additional increases when the news of their big competitor's price-cutting move hit them.

Cutting Margins

To achieve the price cuts without reducing quality, the company which dropped this bombshell is cutting its own margin, as well as that of retailers and jobbers. Retailers' margins have been lowered from 15 typical 27 per cent on these goods to about 23½, and jobbers' from 15 to 13.

Actually, the price reductions will not stop further unofficial price cuts or discounts by retailers, as there is still a wide margin allowed by this manufacturer. Since serving of appliances is usually done by the manufacturer or jobber, the retailer has little other besides than simply to hand the package over the counter.

Television sets always have had a shorter margin of profit for the retailer than the traditional 40 per cent—in fact, only 25-30 per cent. But this is enough, so retailers further cut the list prices, and many often take only a 10 or 15 per cent profit on a set. Or in the case of any other popular kitchen cleaner, which costs the retailer \$30, many stores have been selling it for as little as \$40-45, despite its list price of \$60.50.

While dealers may have to work a little harder handling over ten vacuum cleaners a day instead of being content with making their revenues just selling five, at least now more folks will be able to buy. But as the buyer, make certain some dealers don't try to take the price cuts away from you by charging inflated credit, delivery or "handling" fees, and keep comparison shopping for the best value.

Unions Back ILG in BVD Fight

Nine international unions are bolstering the ILOU's national campaign aimed at informing American consumers that the BVD Company is "anti-union and unfair," reports Vice Pres. Nicholas Kirman, director of the Ohio-Kentucky Region, who is in charge of the campaign with cooperation by Southwest Region Director E. T. Kehler.

Numerous unions have forwarded the ILOU appeal to their locals and over 100 labor papers have published endorsement of the drive and the accompanying illustration.

The ILOU has been trying to organize workers at BVD plants in Piqua, O., and Panamint, Calif. for some time. Meanwhile, charges of unfair labor practices resulting from firings of union workers in Panamint are moving slowly through the courts. Despite obstacles to organizing, such as Taft-Hartley restrictions, the union is determined to bring the firm to the bargaining table.



The BVD brand name is found not only on underwear, but also on nationally distributed lines of sweaters, bathing trunks, polo shirts, T-shirts, sportswear and pajamas. Circulars and posters explaining the issues in the campaign are enjoying a wide distribution. ILOU affiliates may obtain same by writing ILOU Promotion Department, 1110 Broadway, New York 13, N. Y.

Testimonial for Toronto Veteran



Toronto clockmakers, in company of distinguished labor, government and employer representatives, held Manager Samuel Kraisman on his 50th birthday last month. At head table, left to right, are Vice Pres. Bernard Shone of Montreal, Manager and Mrs. Samuel Kraisman, Business Agent and Mrs. Abe Magerman, Vice Pres. Louis Stulberg, representing Pres. David Dubinsky.

All-Canada Campaign Sets Sights on Toronto

Organizational activity in Toronto has rolled into high gear with the arrival of Samuel Herbst, national director of the cross-Canada unionizing drive. All ILGWU units are throwing their strength behind the campaign, backed up by enthusiastic membership support, Manager Samuel Kraisman reports.

Herbst plans to stay in Toronto for several months, after a stay in Montreal, where an intensive drive crisscrossed several large shops that were non-union for many years.

During Herbst's first week in Toronto, agreements were signed with a quilting and embroidery shop and with a sportswear plant, each employing 75 workers. A large organization committee is aiding the national director in his efforts to eliminate the non-union fringe in Toronto.

The clock sector in Toronto has started and prices have been settled in all shops. Union leaders are looking forward to a pick-up in the pace of the season, which is also true for intensive efforts are being made to find work for all former employees of Superior Clock Co., a large firm which went out of business recently.

Local union elections are getting under way. Nominations have been made for the various offices and for delegates to the convention, and well-attended meetings result in a thorough airing of organizational and trade problems.

BALTIMORE SIGNS UP MAJORITY OF PLANT IN JACOB BROS. DRIVE

Organizing got off to a New Year's start in Baltimore with Jacob Brothers, Inc., a uniform manufacturer, as the target, reports Vice Pres. Charles Kreidler, supervisor of the Typewriter South Department.

According to Typewriter South Manager Angela Baerle, more than half of the 120 workers in the firm's Baltimore plant already have signed union authorization cards. An intensive leaflet campaign and home visits have brought excellent results, Organizer Murry Markoff notes.

Before petitioning for an election, the union first intends to contact workers in Hancock, Md., and Delaware, Del., where the company has two other plants. Organizers already have begun work on this phase of the campaign. They expect they will have sufficient signatures soon to file for an election, paving the way for negotiation of a contract covering all three plants.

TORONTO SPOKESMEN FETE SAM KRAISMAN

Labor, government and employer representatives gathered in Toronto last month to fete Clockmakers' Manager Sam Kraisman on his 50th birthday.

Vice Pres. Louis Stulberg, representing the International for Pres. David Dubinsky, was the main speaker. He described the growth and achievements of the union and praised the role of Kraisman in winning many welfare benefits in Toronto, particularly in obtaining shop establishment of the retirement fund.

Tributes to Kraisman were delivered by City Controller Ford Brand, on behalf of Mayor Neilson Phillips, and the chairman and executive director of the city's Clock Manufacturers' Assn.

Union representatives present included Vice Pres. Bernard Shone of Montreal; Manager Samuel Herbst of Winnipeg, national director of the ILGWU's cross-Canada organizing drive; Business Agent Abe Magerman, who acted as toastmaster; members of Sportswear Local 168, and delegates from numerous labor organizations in Toronto.

Time Magazine Cites 'Biggest Labor Gift'

"The biggest single charity gift ever made by a labor union" was Time Magazine's description of the \$1,100,000 ILGWU gift to Israel for a hospital, stadium and trade school.

The story of the record contribution appeared on the first news page of the periodical Jan. 2 issue, with the explanation that "the garment workers building fund... will come both from the ILGWU's own bank account and from contributions by union members. Total cost of the 300-bed hospital will be approximately \$1.5 million."

"Time pondered the significance of the donation and came up with this analysis: 'The American gift for giving is well known abroad; enormous grants from the Federal Government and from wealthy individuals or their foundations are taken for granted by foreigners. But there is another kind of U. S. philanthropy that could make a sharper impression: the gifts of U. S. labor unions.'

"That kind of charity makes some points of its own; it proves that U.S. labor is far from the pure money-mongers on the knee of U.S. capital that Communist propaganda makes it out to be, and calls attention to the breadth and depth of the U. S.'s concern with the people of other lands."

"Foreign aid is not a new field for the ILGWU, which has many foreign-born members," Time recalled. "Over the years, the union has handed out a generous \$25 million to various philanthropic projects, many of them in other countries. One project is the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Maritime Trade Institute, a boy orphanage near Palermo, Sicily, which the ILGWU has supported to the tune of \$600,000 over the past eight years."

COT Chief George Rubin On Mend At Illness

Vice Pres. George Rubin, general manager of the Clock Out-of-Time Department, who has been back at his post following a stay in the hospital, expresses appreciation for the many messages received from COT members and staff.

Boston-Northeast Drive Enrolls 5, More on Way

Joint efforts by the Northeast Department and the Boston Joint Board, keyed to the ILGWU General Executive Board's organizing directive in connection with the new federal minimum wage, have brought more than 250 workers in five New England shops into union ranks, with two others on the way.

SNOWSUIT AFFILIATE PREPARED TO STRIKE FOR SEVERANCE PAY

New snowsuit workers are prepared to strike if necessary to win their major demands, Manager Martin L. Cohen of Local 105 told representatives of the employers' association last week.

This determination was voiced after association spokesmen, at a negotiating session on terms of a renewed collective agreement, refused even to consider the union's demand for severance pay.

Besides severance pay, the union is seeking a wage boost, guaranteed holiday periods, 35-hour week for shipping clerks, and an increase of 10 per cent in employer contributions to the retirement fund.

Cohen and Joe Falkman, manager of Cutters' Local 10, which is party to the agreement, joined in emphasizing that the severance provision is a "must" for inclusion in a new contract.

The severance clause would set up a special fund, to be financed by employer contributions of 1 per cent of payroll, from which workers would receive one week's pay for each year of employment with a given firm if the company went out of business or moved out of the New York City area.

Local 105 negotiators included Cohen, Local Pres. Bernard Lederer, Arthur Silverstein, John Wilkison, Dora Muller, Belle Citron, Henry Prastin, Howard Rothstein, Nathan Starr and Attorney Abraham Schindler. Local 10 was represented by Manager Falkman and Irving Kaplan.

Manager Joseph Kessler Of Local 20 Recuperates

Manager Joseph Kessler of Local 20, New York Rainwear Workers, recuperating after a period of hospitalization, expresses appreciation for the numerous "get-well" messages received from local members and officials.

First pinned by the union was Regent Limited, long-time holdout, with two shops in the Boston area: Regent Limited, where cutting is done, and Kingston Sportswear, an inside shop. Claims scored by 65 workers of both shops include the 35-hour work week, health, welfare and retirement benefits, paid holidays and other standards provided in Boston Sportswear Assn. contract. Negotiating for the new shops were New England Organizing Chief Ralph Roberts, Boston General Organizer Lee Karasny and Vice Pres. Kraisman.

Some 13 non-union shops, contracting for Regent, are expected to be eliminated soon, bringing more than 188 workers into the ILGWU and making the Boston sportswear market almost 100 per cent organized.

In line with the joint campaign to make Boston 100 per cent union, negotiations were begun, paid holidays, one of which, Single Bell, has 66 employees, signed with the union. Talks with Five Boston and Boston, New England Bell Co. are continuing.

Shorter Work Week The Single Bell Contract provides a shorter work week, increased wages, paid holidays and health and welfare benefits. Boston Island Supervisor Mary Levin and Brockton Manager Henry Brides did the negotiating, aided by Vice Pres. Kraiser. Levin and Brides teamed up recently in signing five bell shops.

One of the nation's largest manufacturers of women's shirts was also signed up in the New England drive. The Henry Levine Co., with 75 workers, penned a Boston Sportswear Assn. agreement with provisions similar to the Regent pact.

The "go union" movement soon proved contagious among workers at the Princess Undergarment Co. Employees contacted organizers who staged an intensive campaign, which culminated in a contract providing a higher minimum than the new federal wage floor, across-the-board wage hikes, reduced work week and health and welfare benefits.

Spurred by a similar wave of unionism, talks got underway with the Lincoln Text Co., an accessory firm.

Organizing in all these shops followed a standard pattern of home visits, leaflet distribution and meetings. Others who played prominent roles included Business Agents Albert Prastin, Frank Lyons and Louis Ackerman of the Northeast Department, and Milton Kaplan, Saul Wallace and Enrico Parente of the Boston Joint Board.

A. D. Glushakoff Writes History of Jews in Md.

A. D. Glushakoff, a former president of Local 363 in Baltimore, was commended recently by the Baltimore City Council on publication of his comprehensive "Pictorial History of Maryland Jewry." The work includes a record of the growth and activities of the ILGWU in the area.



"The Most Wonderful Present"



EOT Nips Non-Union Vestiges As Four Topple in Jersey, S.I.

Organization activities in the northern sector of New Jersey and in Staten Island, N. Y., have netted four new shops for the Eastern Out-of-Town Department, it is reported by Vice Pres. Israel Horowitz, general manager.

Working out of Orange and Paterson, N. J., and Stapleton, N. Y., EOT organizers under the direction of Manager Peter DeJensen of Local 154, 181 and 221 continue to make inroads on non-union employers who crop up to compete with recruiting union plants.

Staff members Lena Aracalia, Joan Basso, Otto Havesky, Anthony Alecia, and Bernard Kosman, by ferreting out the open shops and sparking organizing drives against them, were instrumental in toppling these holdouts.

Workers of Bobbs Dagerle Corp., Paterson, and Schaefer HBS Co., Orange, newly unionized underwear shops in New Jersey, won a 25-hour week with compensating wage increases, six and one-half holidays for both piece and week workers, 19 cents an hour above the new federal 15 minimum, and employer payment of the cost of New Jersey disability benefits. Workers also will get full health, welfare and retirement coverage.

Glenside Girl Signs

In the children's dress field, Glenside Girl Co. of Orange, N. J., was brought under union terms. Workers immediately received benefits of the EOT pact with the New Jersey Children's Dress Contractors' Assn.

This includes the 35-hour week and all wage, holiday, health, welfare and retirement standards in effect for EOT children's dressmakers in New Jersey.

In Staten Island, the Island Dress Co. of Stapleton was added to the list of dress contractors governed by the collective agreement in the New York dress industry. Terms include settlement of prices in accordance with industry standards, 36 per cent above weekly earnings for piece workers, full health, welfare and retirement benefits, employer-paid disability benefits.

Health Benefit Up In Knitgoods Local

Health and welfare benefits were increased Jan. 1 for all members of New York Knitgoods Workers' Local 135, reports Manager Louis Nelson.

Under new provisions, increases in sick, hospital, surgical and post-natal benefits are in order. Sick benefits are now paid for the first week of illness so that immediate assistance is forthcoming. Further, payments have been increased from \$20 to \$25 a week and from \$26 to \$30 in certain cases.

In lieu of former hospital benefits of \$5 a day for 31 days, hospitalized members are now to receive directly an additional \$5 a day in sick benefits for a maximum of 90 days.

Surgical benefits have been increased from a total of \$50 a year to a maximum of \$100 a year.

Post-natal benefits, for women who have been duty-paying members for a year, have been increased from \$25 to \$50 upon the birth of a child. In addition, time allotted a member to present proof of birth of a child is extended from 30 to 90 days.

Philly Knit Holds Shop Council Meet

The Shop Delegates Council, established by Philadelphia Knitgoods Workers' Local 195 to encourage greater participation in union life by its members, held its first meeting last month when the group's rules were adopted by 127 delegates attending. The council heard a report on the forthcoming ILGWU convention and local elections by the board of directors whose members are Carmen DiMascia, chairman, Marie Bader, Bob Girard, Geri Smith and Nick Totti. In addition, reports by the credentials and rules committees.

ILGers Are Named To AFL-CIO Units

ILGers have been named to a number of additional coordinating committees of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations. In addition, new ILGers have been announced by Pres. George Meany.

ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky, previously appointed to the ethical practices, civil rights and international affairs committees, now has been named to serve also on the united organization's committee on economic policy.

Patricia M. Cohn, secretary of the Education Department, and Arthur A. Elder, director of the ILGWU Training Institute, have been named to the federation's Education Committee. Research Director Lester Taper to the research committee, and Vice Pres. Charles B. Zimmerman to the social security committee.

Snowsuitsers See New Year In



Officers of several New York affiliates were at year-end party of Local 105, Snowsuit Workers. Pictured by shop charades (left) in First Vice, Luigi Antonini, Standing, Vice Pres. Joseph Breslaw, Local 105 Manager Martin Cohen, Vice Presidents Louis Stulberg and David Ginkgold.

LABOR IN BALTIMORE PAYS UNITED TRIBUTE TO ANGELA BAMBACE

More than 400 fellow unionists and friends of Angela Bambace gathered last month at a dinner to pay tribute to the manager of the ILGWU's Upper South Department for her many years of service to organizing labor and humanitarian causes.

Proceeds of the dinner, jointly



Angela Bambace holds scroll awarded to her at dinner last month by Baltimore labor organizations to honor of her many years of service to labor and humanitarian causes.

sponsored by the Baltimore Federation of Labor and the Baltimore Industrial Union Council, went to the City of Hope Medical Center, non-sectarian institution in Duwitt, Calif.

Highlight of the testimonial was presentation of a scroll by Vice Pres. Charles Kreidler, department supervisor, to the guest of honor.

In his address, Kreidler pinpointed the career of "the woman who from first sent to Baltimore in 1923 left doubt in some minds whether so young a woman could handle so big a job. Any doubts that existed were soon resolved," he said. In 1933 there were less than a thousand members in the area. The health and size of the department today, Kreidler continued, "is in no small measure due to her single-mindedness of purpose, her dedication and concern for her fellow human beings."

In addition to a message from Mayor Thomas I. Alexander of Baltimore, other guests who spoke included Harry Cohen, president of the Maryland and District of Columbia Federation of Labor; Oliver Windover, president of the Maryland IUC; Francis B. Pilley, head of the Baltimore Federation of Labor; and Albert K. Hering, regional representative of the City of Hope.

S'West Spurns Gernes Move To Bury Cost-of-Living Boost

Southwest region negotiators have rejected a proposal by the management of Gernes Garment Co. to apply accumulated cost-of-living adjustments to piece work rates instead of to total weekly earnings as has been the case.

ASK ALL ILG LOCALS TO SUBMIT REPORTS ON EDUCATION WORK

ILGWU locals throughout the country have been asked to submit reports of their current and recent educational activities to the ILGWU Education Department for inclusion in the general education report to be submitted to the union's convention in May.

Vice Pres. Julius Hochman, chairman of the GERN Education Committee, urged the locals to send their reports to Education Director Mark Stitt as quickly as possible. "Our affiliates are doing many new and interesting things in the field of education and recreation and we hope they will enable us to include their activities in the general report. Many other unions in the country follow our activities with great interest and will study the report with great care," Hochman added.

Upcoming talks in the Officers' Qualification Course series will feature discussions on activities of various union sectors. Scheduled to speak on the work of their departments are Hensch Mendelbaum, assistant to the Cook Joint Board general manager, Gus Tyler, director of the Political Department, and William Black, director of Death Benefits Funds, Arthur Elder, head of the Training Institute, Louis Stein, editor of JUSTICE.

QQO sessions are held Mondays and Tuesdays at 6 P.M. in the third floor council room at 1710 Broadway.

More Musie

Extra music features have been arranged for Twelfth High School on "ILGWU Night" — Tuesday and Wednesday — to meet the demand for social and folk dancing programs. The dancing usually follows gymnastic activities and basketball games. It is next scheduled following the game of Jan. 26. A gala dance will be held Feb. 21, featuring badminton, etc., are also available to members, whose union card admits them free.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt will be guest of honor at a meeting sponsored by Long Island Branch of Jan. 18. The place is the Field Memorial Building, 150-57 43rd Ave., Corona.

According to Vice Pres. Meyer Perlstein, Southwest regional director, such a proposal eventually could result in a wage decrease for piece workers because of changing styles and piece rates.

Piece workers at the company's three shops in Kansas City, Mo., Atchison and Horton, Kan., have been striking a 15 per cent cost-of-living increase, according to the ILGers, on top of their total weekly earnings. The firm would incorporate that 15 per cent accumulation into the piece rate structure and offer an additional 2 1/4 per cent.

To management's request for what amounts to a possible erosion of pay gains accumulated over the years, the union has replied with a firm "no," bolstered by the unanimous vote of a workers' committee.

CULTURAL, ARTISTIC TOPICS IN SPOTLIGHT AT HUNTER COLLEGE

Discussions centered on cultural and artistic topics will be held for the next four successive Saturdays at Hunter College, Education Department Secretary Fannia Cohn reports.

The schedule is as follows: Jan. 21—"What is the real meaning of social psychology?" Jan. 28—"Robert Sherwood's contribution to the American theater," Feb. 4—"What are the distinctive features of 1955 literature?" Feb. 11—"How is culture expressed in personality?"

Education leaders will be Professors Eugene Hartley and Elsie Aginsky. Sessions start at 1:15 P.M., Room 1405, 68th St. at Park Ave.

Several important sessions on current political and labor subjects are also upcoming at the Thursday evening programs at Twelfth High School. These start at 6:15 P.M. in room 504, at 18th St. between 8th and 9th Ave.

sored by Long Island Branch of Jan. 18. The place is the Field Memorial Building, 150-57 43rd Ave., Corona.

TRADE UNION CAREER with POSITION GUARANTEED FREE TUITION

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union TRAINING INSTITUTE offers an opportunity to young men and women in the 21-35 age group interested in making service to the trade union movement their life work. The 7th annual sessions of the Institute open June 11, 1956 in New York City. Tuition is free. All students satisfactorily completing the year's field and class work are guaranteed positions with the ILGWU.

REGISTRATION LIMITED Apply before March 1

For information and application blanks

ARTHUR A. ELDER, Director

ILGWU TRAINING INSTITUTE
1710 Broadway, N. Y. 19
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UNIVERSITY

Several Hundred Cutters Win Pay Boost in Blouse Renewal

Several hundred cutters of Local 10 employed in the blouse industry achieved three major gains under terms of the recently concluded agreement between the union and the employers' association, marking another big step forward in the improvement of their wage and work conditions.

Manager Moe Falkman reports that the \$1.30 weekly wage increase, which takes effect the beginning of March.

Second is a 12.5% boost in the contract minimum, from \$7.50 to \$8.50—the highest ever attained in the history of the miscellaneous trades. Of course, most workers' earnings are above the minimum.

Incidentally, a recent survey shows that average weekly earnings of blouse cutters for a 35-hour week during the past season amounted to \$161. Overtime pay and earnings of some cutters over \$125 a week were not included in the computation.

Third is a rise in employer contributions to the retirement fund from 1 per cent to 2 per cent of weekly payrolls.

This will strengthen the fund's resources and enable it to meet growing demands as more cutters in the trade become eligible to retire. Since the number that can be retired is limited by the capacity of the fund, this gain is in the nature of an improved insurance policy against the hazards of old age.

Three-Year Agreement

The three-year agreement is the outcome of strenuous negotiations in which Manager Moe Falkman and Secretary Harry Shapiro, who supervises the miscellaneous department, represented Local 10. Binding up the entire union "team" was Vice Pres. Chas. Schneider, manager of Blouse Local 25.

One of the difficulties which confronted the union negotiators was the aggressive and determined of severe competition from recent heavy imports of lower-priced blouses from Japan.

However, the union spokesmen successfully demonstrated first that they were aiding employer efforts to fight such imports, and second, that the industry was able to absorb the wage and welfare fund increases.

On Jan. 12, a cutters' shop chairman and a union representative headquarters and presided over by Harry Shapiro, unanimously ratified the new agreement, following an analysis of its provisions by Manager Falkman.

Meanwhile, negotiations for renewal of the agreement in the snowsuit trade are still in progress. Major union proposals are for a wage increase and severance pay.

Spring Prospects

According to Manager Falkman, the past fall season was, on the whole, generally satisfactory. Favoring cutters, in many instances, were such special factors as a larger number of "specials" and use of falsework with plaids or stripes, which involved more work time and tended to increase earnings.

Prospects for the spring season appear good, Falkman states. The picture in all branches of apparel in the fall season may be the beginning of an upward trend that may well carry over through the spring and, some predict, through the entire year.

Falkman cited the significance of the better clothing made by coats and suits, which had experienced declines for several seasons. However, in the dress trade, work on action dresses was not at the same "high tempo of last year, but it is hoped that work in this branch will gain momentum in coming weeks. In the miscellaneous trades, most cutters are working.

Union committees, Falkman said, are now job by job to violations of union regulations and to utilize every opportunity to find regular jobs for displaced suiters.

Cutters' Local 10

Cloak, Dress, Miscellaneous Branches

NOMINATIONS

of officers and delegates to ILGWU Convention will be made

Monday, Jan. 30 6 P.M.

Manhattan Center

Room 34, and 34th Ave.

In view of recent amendments to the constitution, there will be ONE nomination meeting as well as a single, uniform ballot for ALL cutters. There will NOT be a separate nomination meeting and ballot for miscellaneous cutters as heretofore.

The National Small Business Men's Assn. is a letter to members urging immediate payment of \$15 dues, and "we are going to attend to this Congress to amend the Fair Labor Act to outlaw the union shop."

TODAY AND TOMORROW

by Louis Antonini - FIRST VICE PRES. - ILGWU

Demagogue Poujade Aids Democracy Foes

In 1943, a few days after American forces landed in Sicily, an Italian-American GI, Frank Manzo from Detroit, was ordered to go to the island of Lipari and plant the flag of liberation there.

He and two other GIs landed on Lipari in a small motor boat. Frank Manzo went to the balcony of the Town Hall and addressed the crowd that gathered below: "People of Lipari, I am here to bring good news to you. From now on, no more taxes are to be paid!"

From below came thunderous applause.

The speaker continued: "From now on, tenants will not pay rent any more!"

The crowd cheered: "Viva!"

Warned by his success, Manzo yelled: "From now on, everything is free!"

Manzo's triumph was tremendous. He radiated his commanding officer: "The entire population is with me!"

The episode, a true one, came back to mind in reading about the French elections. A neophyte politician, Poujade, scored a decisive success following an election campaign for the abolition of taxes—a campaign that swept into office another 56 neophyte winners.

In Poujade the Communists have found a precious ally—if an indirect one—because they can fish better in troubled waters.

Comments on the causes of the French crises are many and clashing. Undoubtedly, one of the main factors is the split in the center forces between the Peuple and Mende-France factions.

A positive factor in the elections was the Socialist Party's good showing. French Socialists break no bread with Communists. They oppose them as vigorously as Italy's Socialist Party opposes pro-Communist Menni.

Erphage the road to salvation for democracy in countries like France is the conversion from a parliamentary republic into a presidential republic as a U.S., guaranteeing greater political stability. Guaranteed, too, would be an end to the same endless confidence vote. A vote of confidence is democratic only when it is in the hands of the people, where it belongs.

There were 2,000 petitioners filed with the NLRB for representation elections from July through September of 1955 as compared with 1,700 for the same period in 1954.

At the Concert

By MAX PRESS

New as the sounds of music sweep and swirl and run. For some fleeting minutes, the loneliness is gone.

Forgotten is the world: its terror and its pain. Quiet grows the distraught and troubled heart again.

Forgotten are the fates that follow and the bitter hour. New Life was heavy like a many-colored flower.

Brief is the moment of the spell but while it stays, Uplifted and sorrow are lifted from our days.

So new until the sounds of music sink and cease. All is bewitched, all is safe and all is peace.

BOOK FRONT

by Marion Spickard

White's Lifetime Off Fight on Bias For Good of All

HOW FAR THE PROMISED LAND? By Walter White. The Viking Press, \$2.50.

Mr. White had been executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for more than 35 years when he died last March. In this, his last book, he looked back across a lifetime of fighting racism and prejudice. He also saw important campaigns still ahead. But in the end, he was optimistic.

This is a nation of many minorities, and the rest of the world looks upon us as being a mixture of the best of all of them. Yet, because his skin is not white, the Negro is made the victim of prejudice, discrimination, profiteering, exclusion, exploitation.

Against these evils, men like Mr. White have fought with tireless patience and understanding. This book is proof again that their battle is being fought for the good of all of us.

Life and Language in the Old Testament. By Mary Ellen Chase. W. W. Norton and Co., \$1.

The Old Testament has contributed so much to the language and ethics of our civilization that we tend to forget that the people whose life it chronicles were during in making the generations we now accept as commonplace.

Mary Ellen Chase applies scholarship and skill in establishing a guide to the Old Testament that makes a rereading of it an exciting adventure in history and literature, one in which the grain of the commonplace is rubbed off to show us the shining truths that have persisted through centuries.

Paper Covers

COMPANY MANNERS by Louis Kresenberger (Mentor, 35 cents), is a penetrating and witty appraisal of American attitudes toward art, theater, radio and TV, business, morals and manners. THE FUTURE OF AMERICAN POLITY by Samuel H. Hays (Doubleday-Anchor, 35 cents) is a revised, up-dated edition of a brilliant analysis of changing political forces in our country.

THE THING CALLED LOVE, edited by Marc Sloman and Harvey Breit (Doubleday, 35 cents) presents ten stories by the most provocative writers of our time on the many-plundered theme.

UN Tour, Classes On Belt Schedule

New York Beltmakers' Local 49 has launched a new agenda of educational activity, including a UN tour and classes in photography, leathercraft and ceramics. Manager Henry Schwartz announces.

The UN trip will take place Saturday, Jan. 28, at 10 A.M., convening in front of the United Nations at First Ave. and 46th St.

Beginning Monday, Jan. 16 at 1:15 P.M., weekly classes in photography will be held at the local headquarters, 40 West 57th St.

The first of a series of Tuesday night classes in leather craft and ceramics was held Jan. 10 and is continuing weekly at the same time and place.

First Pensions for Drivers



Pres. David Dubinsky (second from left) distributes first retirement checks to members of Local 102, Cloak and Dress Drivers and Helpers' Union. Top row, Vice Pres. Sidore Nagler, general manager of Closet Joint Broed; retiree Joseph Blumenthal, manager Sam Berger, retiree David Yewitz, attorney Ralph Elmer. Bottom, retirees Morris Kudick, Charles Katz, Irving Lesser, Sidore Shuler, Israel Senker.

JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

THE LIBERAL SEASON

THERE IS A TIME in some organizing drives when the boss jumps ahead of the union. It comes when the anti-union firm realizes its employees are losing their fear of the union. Management's threats fail. At this crucial moment, the company makes a desperate play to retain its control over the employees. Suddenly it shows paternalistic concern for its workers. Just as suddenly, it shows big-hearted generosity by handing out wage increases as large or larger than those sought by the union in its drive. It knows that once it has beaten the union, it will be able to take them back.

In some sections of the country, such phony philanthropy is being given a new twist by companies which were among the most hard-bitten opponents of an increase in the federal minimum wage. Last summer, while the labor movement rallied thousands of members to the nation's capital in support of a proposed minimum wage boost, these bargain hunters desperately mustered all possible support for the Eisenhower stand that a 90-cent minimum wage was more than enough for the country.

Now, the \$1 minimum looms on the horizon. Its effective date, Mar. 1, is approaching. It can no longer be fought, so why not sit by? Why let the unions take the credit they rightfully deserve for disregarding the distinction between union and non-union member in their drive for the higher minimum?

Workers throughout the nation are beginning to understand that only through the unions will they be able to gain the full benefits of the higher minimum in the form of upward adjustments of related rates. The counter-maneuver by some anti-union employers has been to boost their minimums to \$1 now and proclaim the burst of generosity as coming from the goodness of their own little hearts.

We have no objection to raising the minimum to \$1 now without waiting for Mar. 1. But to proclaim this as employer generosity is the lowest kind of hypocrisy; the raise has been forced on anti-union firms by the organized strength of the trade unions.

THE SAME KIND OF SEASONAL LIBERALISM is emerging on the political scene as an election year gets under way. Mr. Eisenhower is hitched to a party that has used him in a determined pull to the right. For three years, it has let him utter the fine sentiments of a moderate moderate, while in Congress and out, it has worked diligently to keep control of the country in the gilt-edged grip of Big Business.

But come next November, the people will speak. They still think well of Mr. Eisenhower. But they elected a Democratic Congress in the middle of his term. In the first case, they voted for the liberalism he promised to continue; in the second, they rejected the lack of it in the performance of his party.

Ten months from now, they will take stock again. The master minds and politicians in Mr. Eisenhower's party are convinced that the President—and only the President—can carry them to victory despite the party's sorry record. With unprecedented political barbarism, they are trying to drive him to run again.

Meanwhile, the President has served his party well. In a State of the Union address that is clearly a campaign document, he has prescribed further doses of liberalism, indeed, of the same kind he prescribed more than three years ago and which his party has thus far failed to concoct.

But this is the season for liberalism. No boss can any longer argue against a \$1 minimum wage. No politician can dare call for an end of welfare and social security benefits. Both are ingrained in our economy. The way to seek victory is to wave the banner of liberalism. Next November, it will wave on all sides. Once again, the American worker, as citizen, will have to determine where the gesture is genuine.

"It's His Fault!"



"Voila!"



The Faith of Science

By
Vannevar Bush

(Excerpts from the final report of the relativity president of the Carnegie Institution of Washington.)

MAN is using up his resources at an appalling rate, and his demand on it is growing exponentially. What is he going to use for his various purposes in the future? The problem of energy sources is not nearly so baffling as it appeared a while ago.

Atomic energy has been produced and practically applied, and although it is not yet economically competitive with fuels except under unusual circumstances, it soon will be. Atomic fuel, moreover, will become almost inexhaustible for practical purposes if we learn, as we sometimes shall, to utilize the process of fusion as well as that of fission.

We have also the prospect of solar energy. This is truly inexhaustible as long as the sun shines; and the astronomers tell us it will shine for a long time to come. We have numerous ways of applying solar energy for our purposes.

BUT it is a different matter with our mineral resources. We can sap the end of the process of just digging metals out of the ground wherever we find a surface indication that they may be present.

For a long time to come, we shall be dependent on finding and exploiting natural deposits. This will involve placing geology on a firmer scientific basis. It has progressed notably in this direction during the past generation.

But we need to know more of the chemistry of rocks, the movement of materials in the crust, mountain building, the metamorphoses that have occurred, and the thermal and atmospheric conditions of the past. We need to know whether the poles have shifted, and if so where they have moved, whether the skin of the earth has slipped over its core, and whether it is still slipping.

We need to know how the sun has influenced the course of events on this planet, not only by warming it, but in numerous other ways. We need to understand atmospheric circulation and with it weather and climate, both of the present and of the remote past.

When we learn all these things we can search for ones more intelligently, and we shall, no doubt, find great resources. We shall also learn to recover and process them better, perhaps without the need of having men work underground. Eventually, perhaps, we shall learn to train organisms to recover metals for us from the sea, as indeed seems to have been done at times in the past.

IS all this the sole motivation of fundamental science: to prepare the way for later useful applications and thus fend off a racial catastrophe? Of course not.

Our primary motivations in scientific effort extend far beyond our casual and momentary reasons, even beyond the thought that what we do may, in its small way, benefit the human race in its struggle to control its environment and itself in the grim days that are sure to come. For the scientist lives by faith quite as much as the man of deep religious convictions. He operates on faith because he can operate in no other way. His dependence on the principle of causality is an act of faith in a principle unproved and unprovable.

Scientists have built a magnificent structure of materialism, ranging from a cosmos which has developed from a primal explosion some billions of years ago to the mechanisms by which a child learns to coöperate. Without a quail, they view the origin of life on the planet as the result merely of the appearance of self-duplicating molecules in an ancient soupy sea.

They seek to explain most of our acts and thoughts as reactions between a genetic constitution and its environment, and to explain most of our code of ethics as the result of lessons learned in the struggle as individuals, and as members of the family and clan.

SO, back of all other motivations, there is a deeper one, vague in outline, seldom expressed, often denied, yet powerful in its influence. Its ultimate expression is beyond our ability. For the present it can be expressed in the faith that man can learn to know and to understand and that it is good to exercise that power and to strive for the extension of our wisdom.

This is the primary faith that carries men of science forward in their great adventure. No other faith is necessary for the scientist in his work, though many scientists are also deeply religious. It is enough for him to take part in the struggle, to influence it in its course in little ways by his acts of free will, to participate in the drama even if its meaning is beyond the scope of his finite mind.

It is this faith and this sense of participation, acknowledged by scientists only in their rare thoughtful moments, that leads them forward, just as it is faith of some kind that has caused men of all callings in all times to strive and to hope.